

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1864.

[No. 1057.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Venue Store,
RUM

Ahhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes;
in pipes and bls.
White and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles
Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. — Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which, are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffin, Plains, Kiteys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elastic blue Friezes,
Calmancoes, Raffins, Yarn Stockings,
Chinizes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silks do.
Osnaburghs and Ticklenburgs,
Mullin and Mullin Handkerchiefs,
India Mullins and Table Cloths,
Zandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats, and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marshall.

August 7.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to leave this place early next fall,
offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, his
STOCK ON HAND, consisting of a handsome se-
lection of

DRY GOODS

adapted to the present season. — All persons
having claims against him are requested to present
them for settlement, and those indebted to him
will be pleased to make payment.

John Horsburgh.

June 12.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by subscription a comprehensive de-
scription of

The Harbour of St. John.

The Island of Newfoundland.

With the occupation and amusements of the in-
habitants; the government and trade of that
important British island; concluding with fun-
dry observations in relation to

The Court of Vice Admiralty

established there — well worthy the attention of
those merchants who are shippers to foreign
markets.

By a person who resided there three months of the
last winter.

TERMS — The work shall be printed on fine
paper, and on delivery, subscribers to
pay F. or Shillings.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

July 12.

PUBLIC SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of
the United States for the fifth circuit, Virginia
district, in the case of Hepburn and Dundas
Against Thomas West, in chancery — will be
sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at
Public Auction, for ready money, on Monday
the 20th of August next, at 12 o'clock A. M.
if fair, if not, the next fair day at the same
hour.

A TRACT OF LAND,

located on Hunting Creek, in the County of
Alex and Commonwealth of Virginia, within
the pole of the town of Alexandria, and near to
the Cameron Mills, whereon major Thomas West
has rights, supposed to contain from fifty to
thirty acres.

Also,

on the same day will be offered for sale,
the residue of said Thos. West's Land,
lying on the north-west line of the patent of Carr
and Simpson, adjacent to the tract before men-
tioned, not disposed of by the said Thomas West
at the time certain mortgages were made by him
to Hepburn and Dundas.

Richard M. Scott,
F. Peyton,
Amos Alexander,

July 12.

Wanted to Hire,

A Servant Woman: For one well acquainted
with cooking, washing and house work gene-
rally, liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the Printer.

July 15.

JAMES BACON, AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington street,
Has just received from Philadelphia, New York
&c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES
consisting of

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hylon,
Young Hylon,
Hylon Skin,
Peko Padra,
Punchong and
Com'n Souchong

TEAS

Of the latest Importa-
tion and parti-
cularly chosen.

Green coffee of superior quality,
Loaf Lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W. India and Sugar House Molasses,
Choice old Madeira,
Particular Teneriffe,
Sherry,
Brussels,
Lisbon,
Malaga and
Port

WINES.

Claret in small cases,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua,
St. Croix, and
St. Kitts

RUM.

Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Sallad Oil,
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Coperas & Brim-
stone.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, race and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Poland Starch,
Dixon's Mustard,

Leipers and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Pearl Bailey and Rice,
Shot affixed,
F and F Gunpowder,
Single and double Battle do. in papers and
cansisters,
Gun and Pistols Flints,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid
out for the improvement of private families,
and in consequence thereof taken every pains
possible in the selection of his goods, he flatters
himself from their superior quality, and the low
prices at which he will dispose of them, to be a-
ble to give satisfaction to those who will please
to favor him with their custom.

June 11.

FOR SALE,

Twenty-nine kegs of prime Richmond
Manufactured Tobacco.

Apply to Wm. OXLEY.

June 18.

A Tan Yard for Sale,

In a good situation in the country to purchase
Hides or dress of leather.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 16.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

HAS FOR SALE
At the corner of Prince and Union Streets,
(JUST RECEIVED)

2,800 pieces NAMKEENS;

165 do. Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
2 bales Sannals,
2 do. Bafas,
1 do. Emerys,
1 do. blue Gurra's,
1 do. India Chintz,
2 sacks Sago,
1 bag Hops,
94 Birch Floor Mats,
3 cases and one case Women's Morocco
and Leather Shoes.

ALSO ON HAND,
Fifteen bales of India Cottons,

Consisting of

5 bales Bafas,
5 do. Emerys,
4 do. Sannals,
1 do. Cassias,
30 pieces Black Satin,
2 fets Tea China,

Mens' coarse, and women's Morocco an lea-
ther shoes,
Leipers' Snuff in half bls. and kegs,
1 case Marinet's Complices,
10 coils Cordage, assorted,
24 bags Pepper

40 lbs. Beef No. 1. and

A large quantity of red Seal Leather.

June 4.

ROBERT B. JAMESSON,

Offers for Sale,

30,000 lbs. GREEN COFFEE,

8,000 do. Cocoa,
20 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
20 bags of Cotton,
20 punche's fine Flavored St. Croix Rum,
20 hhds. Molasses,
10 pipes Holland Gin,
30 qr. chests of French Teas assorted,
10 pipes London P. Madeira
8 do. old Port
4 do. P. Tennessee
15 qr. casks Sherry, and
4 pipes Brussels
3 hhds. green Coperas,
4 hhds. Roll Brimstone,
2 hhds. Madder,
2 hhds. Allum, and
120 boxes Spanish Segars of different
qualities, with most other articles in the Grocery
Line.

May 29.

350 bls. HERRINGS.

For Sale by the Subscribers — 350
bls. well cured Herring; a quantity of second
hand Rigging; four new sails for a Brig; a quan-
tity of Blocks and three Anchors.

30 tierces of Rice,
50 bales Cotton,
1200 lbs. Indigo.
BILLS on Philadelphia and New York.
Ricketts, Newton and Co.
July 26.

OLD FRUIT STORE.

The Advertiser has for Sale, at his Store on
Prince street, a variety of

Fruit — Nuts — Groceries, &c.

VIZ.

Fresh LEMONS — imported in the
brig Neptune direct from Lisbon; Limes,
Oranges, Figs, Raffins, preserved Prunes,
&c. &c.

Soft shell'd Almonds, English Wal-
nuts, &c.

Holland Gin of a superior quality,
Cogniac Brandy, W. I. and country Rum, Ma-
deira and Teneriffe Wine, loaf, lump and brown
Sugar, Molasses, best Green Coffee, Teas of dif-
ferent qualities, &c.

Smithfield Bacon Hams,

Venison, Shad and Herrings, (intended for
family use, and put up with particular attention,)
Codfish, Mackerel, &c. &c.

Thomas Simms.

July 9.

FRUIT, GROCERIES, &c.

FOR SALE,

At the subscriber's Store on Union Street,
Forty boxes

LISBON LEMONS,

equal to any ever at this market — West India
and New England Rum by the hhd. or barrel;
French Brandy in pipes; Sugar in bls. nice Spa-
nish Segars by the box; Salad Oil by the box
or bottle; good English Cheese; Olives, salt
shell'd Almonds by the bale; English Walnuts,
Raffins by the box, Prunes, Figs, fresh Limes,
Nice Smithfield Bacon Hams,
of a small size, &c.

Abel Willis.

July 6.

FRESH FRUIT

Of a superior quality.

JOHN A. BURFORD,

(Late Joseph Dyson's store, Prince street.)
Has this day received, per the brig
Neptune, from Lisbon,

LEMONS by the box or smaller quantity,
800 lbs. soft shell'd Almonds,
500 lbs. English Walnuts,
10 boxes of preserved Prunes,
And some Sweet Meats,

All which are in excellent order, and the best
ever brought to this port.

Just received, per the brig Jo-
neath, from Newburyport, a few tierces first
quality SPED POTATOES.

July 5.

To be Rented,

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by the sub-
scriber on Wolfe street, having every conveni-
ence for a genteel family, with a large produc-
tive garden; the situation healthy and the house
remarkably cool in the summer season. For par-
ticulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

June 23.

For Freight or Charter,

The Sloop Columbia,
built for 500 bbls.

Thos. R. Gardner, Master:
Apply to J. G. LADD.
Who has for Sale, received per said Sloop,
Fifteen puncheons

High flavoured Jamaica Spirits.

July 16.

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port in the United States or
the West-Indies,

The Sloop BETSEY,
Tholeniab Berry, Master.

Will be ready to take in a cargo in a few days.
Apply to the master on board, or to

M'Clean and Winterberry.

Who have for sale, at their store on Union street &
24 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
15 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,

15 bls. Phila. Molasses, } SUGARS,
10 do. Lump }
Imperial Tea by the q. chest,
Mills and prime Pork by the barrel,
Do. Beef,

50 bags black Pepper,
10 bls. 4th proof Peach Brandy,
10 pipes, 7 hat pps at 5 quarter casks Ma-
deira Wine,
Salt in sacks, Porter in bls.

Ravens Duck, Spanish Segars, &c.

July 19.

For NEW-YORK,

The fast sailing Sloop
LITTLE JIM.

Thomas V. Butler, Master:
burthen about 400 bls. For Freight or Passage
apply to the captain on board at Merchant's
Wharf, or

Daniel Murgatroyd,
King street.

Who has for Sale,

Berberon Gurrahs,
Nimposakie Coffas,
Chittabully Baffas,
Champore Coffas,
Jantally Mamoodys,
Johanna Lawns,
Table Cloths,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Country Gin, and
A few bls. N. York Cargo Pork.

July 25.

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Woman competent to the household
business of a small family. As considerable trust
will necessarily be reposed in her, liberal wages
will be given to one of good character, and
none else need apply.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 16.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the subscriber,
100 pieces brown Russia Sheetting;

50 do. white do.
100 do. broad Diapers,
125 do. narrow do.
71 do. broad Russia Linens,
100 bolts Russia Duck,
50 do. Ravens do.
2000 pieces Nankeens,
10 chests fresh Hylon Tea,
2 tons Cordage assorted.

August 3.

Robert and John Gray

Have just received,
A SUPPLY of Super Royal,
Royal,
Medium,
Demy,
Folio and
Quarto Post
And Foolscap

July 18.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by Rob. and John Gray

MEMOIRS

OF
The LIFE of Dr. DARWIN.

By Anna Seward.

Price in boards, 1 vol. 75 cts.
Bound in Sheep, 2 — 00
Call, gilt, 2 — 50

July 20.

For Sale,

An Elegant Saddle Horse.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 11.

AWAY
er, on the 12th instant, his
ounty, four miles from Hay
House, two Negroes
and Davy.
low complexion, about 23 or
out six feet high, his fingers
ve been burnt off a little
makes the most use of his
at on the pit of his flo-
another fear on the
burn, when a child, I
by a bu-
ption unne-
27 years of
high, is of a yellow com-
t imperfectly in the night,
d is a very still, slight
Dollars for each, if appre-
ed to any jail within this
ars each for their confine-
out the state, so that I get
re coarse country tow linen
Davy had a new wool hat,
and buckle.
James Gunnell,
corw law 2w
T and WATTS
d offer for Sale for Cash or
at a short date,
Window Glafs of
s Crowley Steel,
pers and Table Cloth,
Russia Sheettings,
and Plaitillas,
TEA of the first quality,
corw 2dw 3dw
UBSCRIBER,
closing his out standing con-
may have it in his power to
dia, in case his interest may
for sale the following
uable Property,
viz.
ay the 8th day of Au-
ck in the forenoon, on the
OTS belonging to him lying
reet and the river Potomac,
and Cameron streets, being
and containing about 400 feet
WHARF—a plat of the
ibited at the sale or may be
A more particular descrip-
cessary, as it is supposed that
rchasing will view them, and
y time before the sale, by
criber, he will shew them.
state of Alexandria is confi-
ense expense incurred in im-
perty, it is presumed it will
erchants intending to re-
e same day, when the
lots is over, at the Coffee
LING HOUSE in which
ruth side of King street, next
Gipin's, which is large, con-
nished, with the front fitted
as good a cellar as any in
s.
urday the 5th of Au-
miles, at 10 o'clock in the
of
uilding Lots,
m. Wilson and the subscriber,
y of the Powder House, and
e to the westward thereof be-
s ground and Parkis' Gar-
being sufficiently remote for
return of the Yellow Fever,
tions for those who have ot
retreating to the country
ate event recur.
edits, which will be liberal,
own at the different places
ate sale, if a fair price
res fronting on King street,
Parkis, which is to a high
at as a Garden.
John Potts,
d3t 2awds
or Sale.
leaf of the Still House
unexpired—3 acres of Land
belonging with a water Mill
all and every of the build-
also sell the three stills which
ot; one containing 50 galls-
125 gallons; one copper wa-
llons, with all and every of
ing to the Distillery business
to purchase the lot and mill,
early application.
for Rent,
me WAREHOUSE, situat-
Ferdinand Marshall.

Public Sale.

To Tomorrow Afternoon, at half past four o'clock, will be sold on Col. Ramlay's wharf,
Thirty hhds. Molasses and 23 casks of Rice, on a Credit of 60 days.
Twenty barrels Brown Sugar, for Cash—and
Twenty boxes of Sugar, at 60 days, entitled to drawback.

Philip G. Marshall.

Aug. 7.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

August 6, 1804.

SOME of the proprietors of the ground in the square comprehended between St. Asaph, King, Pitt and Cameron streets, having neglected to fill up the same, agreeably to an order of the Common Council passed the 4th day of April last, the Superintendent of Police is hereby required to have that duty performed, at the expense of the Corporation, and afterwards proceed to recover the amount thereof from the defaulters respectively, in the manner prescribed for the recovery of other public claims.

Elisba C. Dick,
Mayor of Alexandria.

Postponement.

ON account of the extraordinary pressure of the times, the Sale of the Property advertised by me to take place on the 8th and 9th instant, will be postponed until further notice.

John Potts.

August 7.

d3t

TUNIS CRAVEN HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A handsome assortment of Ribands,
Cambric Dimities, Cotton Counterpanes,
ALSO ON HAND,
A complete assortment of GOODS,
suitable to the season.

August 6.

d1zt

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.

WILLIAM F. GIRD,

Clock & Watch Maker,

HAS just received a handsome assortment of JEWELRY, consisting of Ear Rings, Necklaces, Lockets, Breast Pins, Rings, fine Gold Chain, a variety of Beads, with a number of

FANCY ARTICLES

of which he intends keeping a constant supply.
ORDERS for any particular Device will be received and carefully executed.

Alexandria, King Street,

August 3.

d

JUST PUBLISHED.

By ROBERT and JOHN GRAY,
King Street,
AN ELEGANT EDITION OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

In four handsome Octavo Volumes—Price, well bound, Ten Dollars.

This edition is now offered to the public as a specimen of American paper and printing, which will not suffer by a comparison with any book printed in this country.

A GOLD MEDAL was given to Robert Carr, the Printer of this Bible, by the American Company of Bookfellers, as the best specimen of Printing exhibited at their annual meeting at New York last June.

July 31.

d

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

1000 lbs. excellent Rhode Island
C H E E S E,

Fresh Tamariads, and an assortment of Glass Wares.

July 30.

d

To Rent,

And possession given immediately, a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, situated in a pleasant part of the town. For particulars enquire of Ricketts, Newton and Co.

July 27.

d

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY,
King Street,

REPORTS

Of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, in August and December Terms, 1801, and February Term, 1803.

By William Cranch,
Assistant Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

July 14.

d

DANIEL M'DOUGALL

Will commence the business of SAIL MAKING in the Loft over the store of Mr. Thomas Irwin, at the corner of King and Union Streets, on or before the 20th of August next.

July 24.

d3t

Printing in all its various branches executed at this office with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch.

From the New York Evening Post.

WE deem it of the first importance that this community should be possessed of a correct knowledge of the causes which produced the late national catastrophe; and as we are religiously of opinion that they are to be traced to a political conspiracy formed by Mr. Burr and his adherents, and conducted upon a systematic determination to take the life of General Hamilton, we feel it a duty that we owe to the memory of the deceased, and to the public, to state the grounds of our belief. For this purpose we have thought proper to go into an examination of the subject at some length, and we hope not without producing that conviction on the minds of others which had impressed itself on our own. A recapitulation of the principal facts, with some additional circumstances, so as to present the whole at one view, will close our remarks for the present.

It appears that about the middle of last February, at a meeting of federal gentlemen at Albany for the purpose of exchanging sentiments on the point, whether it would be expedient to throw the weight of the federal interest into the scale of Mr. Burr, in opposition to Chancellor Lansing, General Hamilton openly took the negative of the question. This opinion of General Hamilton, accompanied however with considerable misrepresentations, was communicated to the Editor of the morning Chronicle by some friend of Mr. Burr, who had contrived to be present. It was immediately published in that paper and animated upon in terms of unbecoming severity: threats were, at the same time, thrown out that the "Little Band" would enforce the observance of such conduct from those opposed to them as they should think was proper. About the same period General Hamilton in a conversation at which Dr. Cooper was present, expressed his sentiments in relation to the approaching election, and disapproved of supporting Mr. Burr, in such a manner, that the Doctor in a private letter, afterwards written to a friend, told him that General Hamilton's opinion respecting Mr. Burr, was, in substance, that he considered him a dangerous man, and one who ought not to be trusted with the reins of government. This letter however found its way into the federal paper at Albany, then disposed to favor Mr. Burr's election; and was immediately answered by General Schuyler, General Hamilton's father-in-law, who said that since the nomination of Mr. Lewis in place of Mr. Lansing, who had declined, General Hamilton was determined to remain perfectly neutral between the candidates, and, therefore, that under these circumstances it was not proper to throw the weight of his character into the scale against Mr. Burr. In reply to this Dr. Cooper insisted on the correctness of the first statement; and added that he "could detail a still more despicable opinion that general Hamilton had expressed of Mr. Burr." These letters were published in April last, and no notice was taken of them by Mr. Burr or any of his friends, at that time though his defeat was known soon after their appearance.

And what do we next discover of his conduct? He begins to practice with a pistol at a mark in his garden; for one of his intimates has publicly declared that for three months past, he has been in this habit, and that he had at length become a "dead shot." Accordingly on the 17th of June having brought his skill to the necessary perfection, he sends for Mr. Van Ness and informs him, that he had for some time felt the necessity of calling to an account, or in other words, of challenging General Hamilton; that the difficulty however, had always been to lay hold of any thing that would justify the measure; but that some one had now put into his hands the above letter of Dr. Cooper, which he thought "demanded immediate investigation," and that this was "the evident opinion of his friends;" he therefore desired Mr. Van Ness to act as his friend on the occasion, and to become the bearer of a note which he had written to General Hamilton, to open to him the fatal business. In this letter he chuses to consider himself as having received an affront from General Hamilton because Dr. Cooper has made use of an offensive, and as it appears from the letter itself, an improper epithet; without taking the trouble of making the least enquiry or explanation of Dr. Cooper himself: Indeed he said "of General Hamilton only will Col. Burr enquire." The replies of General Hamilton, notwithstanding the gross rudeness of Mr. Burr, obliged him to abandon the ground he had first taken; but impatient to accomplish his purpose he instantly, forsaking all sense of justice, propriety and decorum, made a demand entirely new, & peremptorily insisted that General Hamilton should account to him for all he might ever have said of him, even in confidential conversations with his friends; during the whole course of his life: he had the unparralleled impudence to declare that he would be satisfied with "no denial or declaration, unless it be general, so as wholly to exclude the idea that rumours derogatory to Col. Burr's honor, have originated with General Hamilton or have been fairly inferred from any thing that he has said."

Not only does he decline to specify any particular conversation or charge, but he places it on the most vague basis it is possible for the imagination to conceive: he demands that General Hamilton should say that no "rumours derogatory to Mr. Burr's honor" have originated with him. And what man in the community can even conjecture what Mr. Burr really considers "derogatory to his honor?" It is very certain that his notions of honor, as well as of justice and humanity, differ very widely from those of many truly respectable men on these subjects. Yet is Gen. Hamilton called upon, not only to decide what Mr. B. would or would not consider an imputation on the purity of his honor; not only is he called upon to make a formal declaration as to every thing he may at any time have said unfavorable to Mr. Burr: but he is also to account for whatever he had uttered, from whence rumours injurious to Mr. Burr may have originated, or even inferences prejudicial to him have been drawn. A demand so indefinite, so intrinsically unsupportable of answer or explanation, Mr. Burr well knew could not be complied with; it was, therefore, strenuously repeated and persisted in by him. Its rejection was what he had anticipated, and now, prepared for the event by three months previous practice which had enabled him to direct his ball with unerring certainty, he seizes the opportunity which by his own confession, he had been long seeking, to challenge a man whose gallant, romantically gallant, spirit could not refuse such a call, however, exceptionable the grounds of it: too well did he calculate upon his knowledge of him whose destruction he had plotted.

Nothing now remained but to restrain the skill he had already acquired in the use of his pistol, and we record it as a fact that will damn him to everlasting infamy, that he continued shooting at a card, after the challenge was given and accepted, and till the time of the fatal interview. In vain has been the quick sighted vigilance of some of his adherents to discover every one who could give evidence on this point and either to send them out of the way, or prepare them for any enquiries that should be made of them. We repeat that it is a fact susceptible of the most satisfactory proof; while on the part of his generous antagonist, there was neither practice nor skill at any time of his life. Such was his delicate sense of honor, we may say, even to fastidiousness, that when the pistols which he was to use, were shown to him previously to going out, and he was desired to examine them, and raise them merely to feel their weight, he declined even doing this, considering it to be unwarrantable; and it was not without some persuasion and even raillery, that he at length took one into his hand, and after barely looking at it laid it down.

Several of Mr. Burr's intimate friends and advisers so well knew General Hamilton's total unskillfulness in the use of the pistol, that some of them have been heard to say that they thought there was but little danger in being exposed to his fire, allowing that he should seriously intend it to take effect. But it is also well known to numbers of his friends, and indeed to many others, for Hamilton never concealed any thing, that it had long been his fixed determination, if he received a challenge which he could not in his own judgment avoid accepting, to throw away his fire, till he should be absolutely compelled to use it in self defence, against persevering malice.

How immense then the difference between these two men when met on the field! The one, without skill in the management of his weapon and had he even possessed any, restrained by religious and moral considerations from using it; the other expert to an extraordinary degree; his accurate knowledge acquired under the most suspicious circumstances, and maintained by unfair and dishonorable practice after the meeting had been agreed upon: the one resolved to throw away his fire! The other resolutely determined upon taking the life of his adversary. But how does a contemplation of their relative situations in life increase this difference? Hamilton, whose heart throbbed with the tenderest affections of the human bosom; alive to all those emotions that do honor to our nature and spread a charm over social life; could never for a moment divest him

collection that he was connected with the closest ties, to a beloved wife, darling children, to many numerous near relations and to a numerous friends, consisting of the worthiest men in the community, who loved him most to idolatry—awake to all sensibilities, what powerful sensations have assailed him, when he appeared retired and gloomy spot of death, pliance with the stern mandates of and against his solemn conviction after judgment? What, I ask, must have been his feelings, and, through his Caesar's self, how distant must have been from that coldness which in such a case is almost essential to success, had such been his object? On the other hand, his adversary; without a wife, without children, with scarcely a tie of kind with a few adherents indeed, but men feeling themselves bound to him by far other sentiments than those which constitute the alliance between a Hamilton and the man who loved him—an isolated being, whose heart never palpitated with any passion but what springs from systematic selfishness, dead to all pleasure and all enjoyment but what is connected with the wish of personal aggrandizement; a man whose bosom was never moved by pity, at the cries of distress, nor enlivened by participating in the pleasures of the innocently happy; whose affections are all concentrated in an unprincipled ambition; whose exquisite hypocrisy can assume all forms and affect every virtue; whose glossy duplicity can impose equally on the unsuspecting and on the incredulous: who has long since, as it were, substituted an artificial self, in place of that which nature made; so that neither compassion nor remorse were ever permitted to usurp, even a momentary sway in his breast that should turn him from his settled purposes.

Such is the slight but faithful portrait of the man who was to level the weapon of death against the unfortunate Hamilton. With this picture before our eyes it is not apparent that the fatal event was hardly more certain in his own mind, when he saw the murdered Hamilton receive the bullet in his bosom, and apparently, expire on the spot, than it had been for days and weeks before?

We have seen what was his behaviour after the "deed of dreadful note" was over. Not even the sigh of "unfelt sorrow"—not one look upon the dying; not a glance towards him indeed, as if to see if the business was done, a gesture of the hands, and a shrug of the shoulders! The cowardly contrition of a *Macon*, *Watts*, for his guilt thus broke forth—

"I am afraid to think of what I've done,
Look on it again I dare not."

"How's it with me when every noise appeals
To me?"

What hands are here? Ha! they pluck out mine eyes!
Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand?"

"To know my deed—'twere best not know
myself."

"Come sealing night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day;
And with thy bloody and invisible hand,
Cancel and tear to pieces, that great bond,
Which keeps me pale!"

All this bespeaks violent emotion; strong sensation of remorse and fear. But if we pursue Aaron Burr home from the fatal scene, we find in him only a cheerful gaiety of feeling that makes one shudder. And after the last sad scene was over, and Hamilton slept in his grave, we find him who sent him there, appearing in one of our public prints, shamelessly talking about a gentleman's protecting his honor by his own arm, and giving the world "the most satisfactory assurances, that when a fair and candid statement should be laid before the public, his conduct would be justified by every disinterested and unprejudiced man." But in the expectations then formed as to the feelings and disposition of the community, we fancy that both Mr. Burr and his adherents have before this time discovered how egregiously they have been mistaken. The flush of their fever of expectation has ere now been succeeded by the shivering ague of woeful disappointment.

The features of this atrocious transaction are now before the public, and we think they will not hesitate in believing that the sad event, an event which shall never cease to lament, and deplore whilst we have life, has been produced by a cruel revenge, which early laid its plan of hostility on a calculation of the political advantages to be gained by the shedding

blood. The man who is to this affair, and in all its aspects, we in the conclusion since formed religious and legal duels generally a clear case of murder before do not scruple to call it a murder. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, liciously MURDERED BY BURR, Vice President. He is now an exile, wherever he flies, until himself, the voice of the people, aloud to the people.

From the BALTIMORE HERALD.

IT O H E E

SUCH has been the present administration, of the most liberal views of the Republic, and of the individuals, and of the state themselves on the party. The declamatory, on these groined not a little to the party. But, sir, if deralists was incompatible of our government, ne present administration, ous example before the casable. We have seen powers delegated to the legislative provisions for of the Louisiana Territory, an arbitrary system of the president, which has capable and meritorious but has raised to consider unprincipled characters. moval, which the president with so much rigour, destruction of an ambiguous situation. Many of the members of the first Congress that the constitution did structure that vested the power of removal. Republican Secretary of Republican Thomas Jefferson, vacated the construction of this power, "Though late on that subject" the British King is great, a influence extensive and have been examples of one branch of the legislature with a hereditary assent of such high pre-nished with such means, we suppose that the President, elected for a period on the popular by the legislature, and guished in point of view the head of the department, suppose, I say, that in considerations, we will to dismiss a meritorious service? I own it is an exceeds my imagination form no rational conception in the president (as of dependence is this highest grade, the grade, and the officer will be dependent on the people." The ment is to shew, that is better entrusted with number of persons, speaking of the senate body that possesses the eratic power, which wisely established. I on now be silent, and Federalists with design political liberty. I a wicked in a federalist dent has the power secretary Madison to same power is better than with twenty six culpable in a federality in a government, lessens republicanism constitution for having in out senate a portion or? Is a federalist wishing to possess the with sufficient energy der the present administration, the delegation of a individual, by an ana government? If our a construction that g moval to the president the same constitution

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an artificial self, in place
are made; so that neither
emorse were ever permit
a momentary away in his
turn him from his set
ht but faithful portrait of
to level the weapon of
unfortunate Hamilton—
before our eyes is it not
fatal event was hardly
own mind, when he saw
milton receive the bullet
and apparently, expire on
had been for days and
what was his behaviour
of dreadful note" was
the sigh of "unfelt sor
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roke forth—
think of what I've done,
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blood. The more we have exa
to this affair, and the more we con
it in all its aspects, the more con
we in the conclusion, which we
e since formed of it, that, apart
gious and legal considerations ap
duels generally, this before us
a clear case of malicious murder.
efore do not scruple to pronounce,
EXANDER HAMILTON was wilfully
liciously MURDERED by the hand of
BURR, Vice President of the United
He is now an exile from this state;
ever he flies, unless he can escape
himself, the voice of a brother's blood
ry aloud to the Almighty from the

From the BALANCE.
TO THE EDITOR.

MUCH has been said by the advo
the present administration, when
position, of the monarchical and aris
ical views of the Federalists. Of
wishes to concentrate all power in a
individuals, and of their intentions to
ate themselves on the ruins of popular
rty. The declamations of aspiring de
gogues, on these grounds, have contri
ed not a little to the success of the rul
g party. But, sir, if the conduct of the
deralists was incompatible with the prin
ples of our government, the conduct of
ne present administration, with the pern
ious example before them, is highly inexc
usable. We have seen almost unlimited
powers delegated to the president, in the
legislative provisions for the government
of the Louisiana Territory. We have seen
an arbitrary system of removal adopted by
the president, which has not only deprived
capable and meritorious officers of bread,
but has raised to consideration the most
unprincipled characters. The power of re
moval, which the president has exercised
with so much rigour, depends upon the con
struction of an ambiguous clause in the con
stitution. Many of the most enlightened
members of the first Congress, contended
that the constitution did not warrant a con
struction that vested the president with the
power of removal. Mr. Madison, the
Republican Secretary of State, under the
Republican Thomas Jefferson, warmly ad
vocated the construction that sanctioned
this power. "Though (says he in the de
bate on that subject) the prerogative of the
British King is great, and his resources of
influence extensive and commanding, there
have been examples of his ministers being
removed by the division of
one branch of the legislature. If this be
the case with a hereditary Monarch, pos
sessed of such high prerogatives, and fur
nished with such means of influence, can
we suppose that the President of the Unit
ed States, elected for four years only, de
pendent on the popular voice, impeachable
by the legislature, and perhaps not distin
guished by point of wealth or talents from
the head of the department himself, can we
suppose, I say, that in defiance of these
considerations, he will presume wantonly
to dismiss a meritorious officer from his
service? I own it is an abuse of power which
exceeds my imagination, and of which I can
form no rational conception. Vest the pow
er in the president (says he) and the claim
of dependence is this—the officer of the
highest grade, the officer of the middle
grade, and the officer of the lowest grade,
will be dependent on the president, and he
on the people." The scope of his argu
ment is to shew, that the power of removal
is better entrusted with one, than with a
number of persons. In the same debate,
speaking of the senate, he describes it as a
body that possesses that portion of aris
tocratic power, which the constitution has
wisely established. Let the tools of facti
on now be silent, and no longer charge the
Federalists with designs unfavorable to our
political liberty. I ask whether it is more
wicked in a federalist to say that the pres
ident has the power of removal, than in
secretary Madison to maintain that the
same power is better entrusted with one
than with twenty six persons? Is it more
culpable in a federalist to advocate stabi
lity in a government, than in one who pro
fesses republicanism, to commend our
constitution for having wisely established
in our senate a portion of aristocratic pow
er? Is a federalist to be more blamed for
wishing to possess the executive department
with sufficient energy, than an officer un
der the present administration, to justify
the delegation of a high power to a single
individual, by an analogy to a monarchical
government? If our constitution warrants
a construction that gives the power of re
moval to the president, it was intended by
the same constitution that this power should

only be exercised in cases of imperative ne
cessity. It was not given as an engine of
persecution; but for the purpose of sound,
moderate and rational exercise. How far
the President has, in this instance, con
formed to the constitution, let the calm and
unprejudiced judgment of the people de
termine.
That the people cannot err, I know, sir,
is triumphantly adopted by the ruling par
ty, as a first principle in political reason
ing. I am persuaded that the intentions of
the people are generally right; but expe
rience will inform us, that the people, with
the most upright intentions, have erred in
the pursuit of the most noble objects. —
We have known them to be led astray by
the mere empty shadow of liberty, and at
last how to the substantial yoke of despo
tism.—What will be the fate of this coun
try, I will not pretend to foretell. The
conduct of the prevailing party in this
state, is certainly inauspicious to rational
liberty. The persecution of an individual,
dictated by party motives, though it may
not immediately affect the collective body
of the people, yet, in its consequences, is
extremely alarming. As long as we pos
sess the bold spirit of freemen, it will be in
vain for government to tell us that we are
exempted from taxation, when the sacred
right of expressing freely our sentiments is
violated. Under these circumstances, we
may boast of a full treasury—it may give a
momentary vigor to our government; but
sir, it is like a consumptive glow which pre
sages a speedy dissolution.
A FEDERALIST.
RATISBON, May 18.
Count Gortz, the Minister for the Elec
torate of Brandenburg, and the Elector
ate of Baden, &c. has made here the follow
ing verbal declaration: "The Electoral
Legation has not failed to transmit to the
Court of Baden and their other principals,
the Imperial Russian Note; but have not
received, nor indeed could they as yet re
ceive any commands on the subject. They
conceive, however, that they may declare,
that his Majesty the King, and the other
Courts whom they represent, entertain a
well founded hope that the First Consul
will of himself be inclined (according to
the sentiment of the Bohemian and Austri
an Minister) to give a full and satisfactory
explanation on the subject that has occasi
oned anxiety, and such as may entirely cor
respond to the expectation of his Majesty
the Emperor of Russia."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

FAMILY QUARREL.—A letter from Paris,
dated May 22, says—"Besides the known dis
agreements in our Imperial Family, between his
Majesty Napoleon and his brother citizen Lucien
Bonaparte, his Imperial Highness Prince Louis
Bonaparte has narrowly escaped an affair of ho
nor with citizen Beauharnois, brother to her Im
perial Highness, the Princess Fanny de Beauhar
nois, who, though his mother was saluted an
Empress, his father decreed an Emperor, his sis
ter made a Princess, and his brother-in-law an
Imperial Prince, and a Constable of the Empire
in the same day—he received neither rank nor
promotion, but simply an annuity of 100,000
livres, (4000l.) in the month, until he can be
better provided for. In the challenge to Prince
Louis, citizen Beauharnois said, that he was a
Viscount, when his Imperial Highness was only
a SANS CULOURE; and that he possessed property
to the amount of 60,000 livres in the year, whe
the whole Imperial Bonaparte Family together
did not possess an acre of land or a cottage.
"Cit. Flabault, son to the guillotined Count
de Flabault, aid de camp to his Imperial High
ness Prince Louis, carried this letter to his Ma
jesty, the Emperor Napoleon, who ordered the
Field Marshal, citizen Murat, to put citizen
Beauharnois under arrest; who, notwithstanding
the interference of her Imperial Majesty, Jose
phine, his mother, he has been exiled, as some
say, to the army on the coast, or, as others pre
tend, to join the remainder of the disgraced Bo
napartes at Rome." LON. PAP.

We understand that the Rev. B. Allison
of Bordenton, New Jersey, and Mr. Ri
chard French of that neighbourhood, have
invented a machine for making nails upon
a plan entirely new, and very simple in its
construction.
It is said that this machine cuts the nail,
places it in a die, closes a vice on it, heads
it by the action of hammers, and discharges
it by means of machinery. It is also fur
ther added that a boy can make, with this
engine, from thirty to fifty pounds of nails
per hour.
We are informed that this machine is
now actually at work near Bordenton.

"Like wit much talk'd of, not be defin'd,
"He that pretends to most, too, has least share
in't."
"Tis a ragged virtue.—Honesty!—No more
on't!"
SUCH is the opinion which the bold
muse of Otway put into the mouth of one
of his most brilliant characters respecting
that notion *Honesty*. And such in truth is
the opinion which every wise man will en
tertain, at least 99 times in a 100, of the real
value of the word *Patriotism*, as it is now
used in the world. It is the mask of the sub
tle, perfidious courtier; the bait of the
candidate for court favour; the hacknied
theme of the demagogue; the stock in
trade of the trading politician; the step
stone to unlimited power; the straight
road to despotism; the cash and office trap of
every pretender; the thin skin which floats
upon and films over political corruption,
and affords temporary concealment to the
canker worm of states. We talk of the
word not of the thing. The one we meet
with every day—the other rarely; and
when we do meet it have such just cause
of suspicion that we cannot, if we have no
more faith than reason, put trust in its sin
cerity. In fact there is so much said of
it, and so little done as times now go,
that we cannot but look upon the recitals
of ancient patriotism which historians have
transmitted, rather as the effervescence of
overheated imagination than things that
have passed in real life.
If we sum up the number of conspicuous
instances of patriotism which history has
treasured up and consecrated to fame
among the monuments of human virtue,
we shall be astonished at the paucity, and
not at all flattered at the nature of them.—
The eye of true philosophy will consider
them, from the comparative shortness of
the catalogue, rather as so many extraordi
nary exceptions to the natural selfishness of
man, or else as so many mortifying proofs
of the extravagant lengths to which ambi
tion will occasionally incite human infer
mity, than as the workings of any passion
common to the heart of man, and generally
inherent in his nature.
If we compare the number of real patri
ots with that of perfidious, pretended ones,
and contemplate the reiterated success of
the latter, we shall have cause to be asto
nished at the overweening credulity of the
world, and its aptitude to yield to deceit
and to be duped by imposture. History
supplies us with a hundred false for one
true patriot. Cataline was called a patri
ot; Marius was called a patriot; Julius
Cæsar was called a great patriot. Yet one
conspired to destroy his country, and cut
off the senate; another massacred in cold
blood hundreds of his fellow citizens; and
a third, with his patriotism cheated the
people out of a republic into an absolute
monarchy. Marc Antony was called a
patriot, on the very day on which he joined
Octavius and Lepidus in proscribing and
murdering all the patriots on the opposite
side of the question. In short they were
all patriots, all sanguinary plunderers—
all federalists, all republicans.
The striking instances of patriotism
which we meet in walking back through the
histories of the world, are not only few, but
for the most part of a kind which rather re
press hope, than excite emulation. They
are in many instances prodigies which so
far from many attempting to imitate, all
contemplate with astonishment; and few
can bring themselves to credit. Of this
kind are the stories of Regulus, of Muti
us Scaevola, and of the family of the Fabii,
of Rome; and that of Eustace St. Pierre
and his family, at the siege of *Calais*, by
Edward the 3d of England. Thus the few
accounts we have of true patriotism concur
with the boundless details of the false, to
make rational men distrust the professions
of those who appear extremely zealous for
the reputation of ardent patriots. Any
man can pretend to possess, but few are
competent to the exercise of that virtue.—
It is a task too hard for the luxurious, too
important for the feeble, too intricate for the
unwise and ignorant, too glorious for the
mean, too great for the little, too generous
and honorable for the base and sordid, too
virtuous for the wicked, and too honest for
the knavish. If then, all the luxurious, the
feeble, the unwise and ignorant, the mean,
the little, the base and sordid, the wicked
and the knavish be deducted from man
kind, the number that remain fit for the of
fices of patriotism we fear will be scanty.
Of that number, how few are there to
whom fortune affords the opportunity of
exercising their virtues; and how much
fewer still are those who can force their
way through the malignity of a contentious,
envious world; or who when cast on the
tempestuous ocean of public life, can buffet
the billows of opposition, and at the same
time carry their virtues and their honours
dry in their teeth.

"Zeal for the public, says Mr. Addison,
is the characteristic of a man of honor and
a gentleman, and must take place of plea
sures, profits, and all other private gratifi
cations. Whosoever wants this motive, is
an open enemy or an inglorious neuter to
mankind, in proportion to the misapplied ad
vantages with which nature and fortune has
blessed him." But alas how few do we
see even at the call of God and for the sal
vation of their most precious parts, their
souls capable of declining their pleasures,
their profits, or their private gratifications.
How much less then can we hope to find
them sacrificed to the public good. It be
hoves a people therefore not sullenly to dis
believe the existence of the virtue, or
spurn those who profess to exert it; but
to be assured that though patriotism exists
it is a very scarce commodity, and thou
believing the man who calls himself a pa
triot may possibly be so, not to give him
implicit credit for it, until he has demo
strated his sincerity by some greater sac
fices of private gratification than the accep
tance of office, emolument, rank and power,
& some more unequivocal testimony of dis
interestedness and attachment to the publi
good, than the prolonging of popularity by
shabby arts and indirect means, & cajoling
the people of their confidence, to abuse
and turn it against themselves.
If in contemplating the character of a pa
triot we suffer our imaginations to wander
for materials into the regions of romance
we deceive ourselves and shall assuredly be
disappointed. At this day the virtues of
chivalry have disappeared with its absurd
ties, and we must take up with that which
circumstances allow us. The best jests of a
man being fit to be trusted by his country
are his private virtues. Fortitude, mode
ration, justice, and good sense—Scrupulous
strictness in discharging his duty to God—
and implicit obedience to the laws of his
country, are the best pledges of an untired
patriot. Such were the virtues of Wash
ington, whose unostentatious greatness
takes him out of the ordinary rank of those
called patriots, and places him upon a form
peculiarly his own: unless we call Alfred
the Great from the remote history of Bri
tain, and perhaps the prince of Orange,
(William the Third of England) to sit on
either side of him. And such are not the
virtues of any one man we see this day in
authority in the wide world.
(Chas. Courier)

JAMES SANDERSON,
At his store the corner of King and Fairfax
streets.
OFFERS FOR SALE,
The following articles of the best quality:
London P. Madeira Wine in
pipes and quarter casks,
Old Sherry in quarter casks,
Dry Lish do.
Old Port in bottles,
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Whiskey,
Loaf Sugar,
British Sail Canvas, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7,
Ruffia do. first quality,
Juniper Berries in bags,
Coarse Hats in cases,
Pickles and Preserving Pots, Jugs, &c., &c.
Aug. 8.

FOR SALE,
A very likely NEGRO WOMAN, about 23
years of age, with her male Child one year old.
She has been accustomed to all kinds of house
work, is a tolerable seamstress, and is well ac
quainted with the nursing and attending of chil
dren. For terms
Apply to the Printer.
Aug. 8. 23. 2 w

For Sale, or to Let,
THAT be useful feat whereon the subscriber
now lives, about half a mile from the town of
Alexandria. The Lot contains four acres, on
which are erected a handsome dwelling, with six
azzas round the first and second stories, a stable
and carriage house, beside other out buildings,
there are also pertaining to the premises, an ice
house, two springs of good water, and a summer
and winter Fishery. The ground is under good
fencing, and the greater part set in clover, and
about 40 bearing cherry and peach trees thereon.
For terms apply to the subscriber on the pre
mises, or at the corner of the Diagonal Street.
John Duff.
July 14. 20

For Sale,
A two story frame HOUSE and LOT, on the
north side of Prince Street, between Pitt and
Royal Streets, at present occupied by Thomas
Williams, for terms apply to
Samuel Craig.
June 8. 24 w

CASH given for clean Linen
and Cotton Rag.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF The Bank of Potomac.

To all whom these presents shall come, or in
anywise concern:

BE IT KNOWN, And it is hereby pro-
claimed, that we the subscribers, associating to-
gether have formed a company or limited part-
nership, and do mutually agree with each other,
and hereby bind ourselves to conduct the business
of the company, under the name and title of
"The Bank of Potomac," and conformably to the rules and
regulations herein after specified. And by these
our fundamental articles of association, we do
covenant and agree, with each other, that we,
and all persons, who at any time hereafter, may
transact business with said company shall be bound
and concluded.

ARTICLE 1. The copartnership shall be, and
continue for the term of twenty-one years, from
and after the opening of the subscription, unless
a majority is sooner obtained; but the proprietors
of two-thirds of the Capital Stock of the Compa-
ny, may by their concurring votes at a general
meeting, to be called for that express purpose,
dissolve the same at any prior period: *Provided*,
that notice of such meeting and its object, shall
be published in one or more of the Alexandria
newspapers for six months previous thereto; and
if the President and Directors at their first meeting
after the election in the last year of the aforesaid
term, or two-thirds of that body, shall concur
in the opinion, that it will be proper and expedi-
ent to continue the copartnership for a further
limited term, not exceeding twenty-one years,
they shall have power to decide on the same, and
shall immediately make known their decision by
publication in the several Alexandria newspapers.
And the President and Directors are hereby au-
thorized at any time to apply for, and accept,
such charter as may be agreed upon with the con-
currence of nine members of that body.

ART. 2. The capital stock of the company shall
consist of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, money
of the United States; to be divided into shares
of One Hundred Dollars each, and to be paid in
the manner following, that is to say: twenty
dollars on each share to be paid at the time of
subscribing, thirty dollars in ninety days after
the opening of the subscription, twenty five dol-
lars in one hundred and fifty days thereafter, and
the remaining twenty five dol. in two hundred &
ten days; and a failure to make punctually any
payment after the first, shall incur a forfeiture of
all that shall have been previously paid on such
share.

ART. 3. The copartnership shall transact its
business in the Town of Alexandria; or in Vir-
ginia within one mile therefrom, *provided*, a
charter should at any time be obtained from the
State of Virginia; and shall commence its opera-
tions as soon after the payment of the second
installment as circumstances will permit.

ART. 4. The subscription shall be opened in
Alexandria, on Wednesday the fifth day of Sep-
tember next, for the whole stock of the company,
under the direction of

Elisha Janney,
Cuthbert Powell,
William Fitzhugh,
William Hartshorne,
Thomas Swann,
Thomas Vowell,
Charles Lee,
Jacob Hoffman,
Joseph Riddle,
James H. Hoge,
William Hodgson,
Robert Young,
Phineas Janney,
James Keith, Junr.
James Patton.

of a majority of them. And the commissioners
aforesaid, shall open the subscription books at ten
o'clock, A. M. and they shall continue open
until four o'clock, P. M. and shall remain open
between those hours for one day at least, and for
the term of three days unless sooner filled: And
if it should happen that more than the stipulated
number of shares should be subscribed on the first
day, then the Commissioners aforesaid are to ap-
portion them among the subscribers, by deducting
from the highest subscriptions, until they are re-
duced to the proper number, or if more persons
subscribe than there are shares, the Commissioners
are to call lots to decide to whom they shall be-
long. But no person or persons, bodies corpo-
rate or otherwise, shall be permitted to subscribe
on the first day of opening the books, for more
than twenty shares; and if the stock be not all
taken the first day, the books shall remain open
on the second day, on the same terms as on the
first; but if the subscription be not filled on the
second day, then the Commissioners may permit
any person or persons, bodies corporate or other-
wise, to subscribe for any number of shares, until
the whole number is complete. The Com-
missioners after having decided to whom the
shares may belong, will issue receipts to the dis-
tinct Stockholders for the monies received of
them at the time of subscribing, which receipts

with the original subscription, shall be deemed
good evidence of the quantity of stock to which
each subscriber shall be entitled in this com-
pany.

ART. 5. The affairs of the company shall be
conducted by Twelve Directors, and a President,
whose place if chosen from among their number,
shall be supplied by that body; and six of the
Directors with the President shall form a board
or quorum, for transacting all the business of the
company; ordinary discounts may be made by the
President, and any five of the Directors. In case
of his sickness or necessary absence, his place may
be supplied by any Director, whom he, by writ-
ing under his hand may nominate for that purpose,
or in case of his not making such nomination, the
majority of the board may appoint a President to
act during his absence; and the Directors who
may be appointed at the first election, shall hold
their seats until the second Monday in November,
one thousand eight hundred and five, and the
Directors from and after that period shall be elect-
ed for one year, by the Stockholders for the time
being, and each Director shall be a Stockholder
at the time of his election, and shall cease to be a
Director, if he should cease to be a Stockholder,
and no Director of any other Bank, shall at the
same time be a Director of this Bank. And the
number of votes to which each Stockholder shall
be entitled, shall be in proportion to the stock he
may hold, as follows: For one share and not
exceeding two shares one vote each, for every
two shares, above two and not exceeding ten, one
vote; for every four shares above ten and not ex-
ceeding thirty, one vote; for every six shares
above thirty and not exceeding fifty, one vote;
for every eight shares above fifty and not ex-
ceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every
ten shares above that number one vote; But no
person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise,
shall be entitled to more than fifty votes, and no
Stockholder shall be permitted to vote (except at
the first election), who has not held his Stock for
thirty days prior to the election; and all Stock-
holders shall vote at elections by ballot, in person
or by proxy, which proxy, in all elections after
the first, shall be made in such form as the board
of Directors shall appoint.

ART. 6. A general meeting of the Stockholders
of the Company shall be held on the second
Monday in November in every year, (except the
present) at such place as the Board of Directors
shall appoint, by giving four weeks notice in one
or more of the newspapers of Alexandria, for the
purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year,
who shall take their seats at the board the suc-
ceeding day, and immediately proceed to elect
the President: But for the present year, for the
more immediate organization of the business of
the company, the election shall be held on the
second Wednesday in September next, under the
direction of the Commissioners appointed to re-
ceive subscriptions.

ART. 7. The board of directors are hereby fully
empowered to make, revise, alter, or annul all such
rules, orders, bye laws and regulations for the govern-
ment of the company, and that of their officers, ser-
vants and affairs, as they, or a majority of them,
shall, from time to time, think expedient, not in-
consistent with law or these articles of association, and to
use, employ, and dispose of the joint stock, funds or
property of the said company (subject only to the re-
strictions herein after mentioned) as to them, or a
majority of them, may seem expedient.

ART. 8. All bills, bonds, notes and every con-
tract and engagement on behalf of the company for
the payment of money, shall be signed by the Presi-
dent and countersigned or attested by the Cashier
of the Company; and the funds of the company shall
in no case be held responsible for any contract or en-
gagement whatever unless the same shall be so signed
and countersigned or attested as aforesaid.

ART. 9. The books, papers, correspondence and
funds of the company shall at all times be subject to
the inspection of the Directors.

ART. 10. The said Board of Directors shall have
power to appoint a Cashier and all other officers and
servants for executing the business of the company,
and to establish the compensation to be paid to the
President and all other officers and servants of the
company respectively, and which, together with all
other necessary expenses, shall be defrayed out of the
funds of the company.

ART. 11. A majority of the Directors shall have
power to call a general meeting of the Stockholders
for the purposes relative to the concerns of the com-
pany, giving at least 6 weeks notice in one or more
of the newspapers of the town, specifying in such
notice the object or objects of such meeting.

ART. 12. The shares of capital stock at any time
owned by any individual Stockholder shall be trans-
ferable on the books of the company according to such
rules as may conformably to law, be established in
that behalf by the Board of Directors; but all debts
actually due and payable to the company (days of
grace for payment being past) by a Stockholder re-
questing a transfer, shall be paid before such
transfer shall be made, unless the Board of Direc-
tors shall direct to the contrary.

ART. 13. No transfer of stock in this company
shall be considered as binding upon the company, un-
less made in a book or books to be kept for that
purpose by the company, and it is further expressly
agreed and declared, that any Stockholder who shall
transfer in manner aforesaid, all his stock or shares
in this company to any other person or persons what-
ever, shall thereupon cease to be a member of this com-
pany; and that any person or persons, whatever who
shall accept a transfer or any stock or share in this
company shall thereupon become and be a member of
this company, according to these articles of associa-
tion.

ART. 14. It is hereby expressly and explicitly de-
clared to be the object and intention of the persons
who associate under the name and firm of "The Pre-
sident and Directors of the Bank of Potomac" that
the joint stock or property of the said company (ex-
clusive of dividends to be made in the manner herein-
after mentioned) shall alone be responsible for the
debts and engagements of the said company; and
that no person who shall or may deal with this com-
pany, or to whom they shall or may become in any-
wise indebted, shall on any pretence whatever have

recourse against the separate property of any present
or future member of this company, or against their
persons, excepting the officers and servants of said
company in regard to the faithful discharge of their
respective duties in the conduct of the affairs and ad-
ministration of the funds of said company; but all
persons accepting any bond, bill, or note, or other
contract by this company, signed by the President and
countersigned by the Cashier of the company for the
time being, or dealing with it in any other manner
whatsoever, thereby respectively give credit to the said
joint stock or property of the said company, and
thereby respectively disavow having recourse on any
pretence whatever to the person or persons property
of any present or future member of this company,
(excepting as before mentioned) And all suits to be
brought against this company (if any shall be) shall
be brought against the President for the time being,
and in case of his death or removal from office, pend-
ing any such suit against him, measures shall be taken
at the expense of the company for facilitating his
succession in office as a defendant, so that persons hav-
ing demands upon the company may not be prejudiced
or delayed by that event; or if the person suing
shall go on against the person first named as defend-
ant notwithstanding his death or removal from office
this company shall take no advantage, by writ
of error or otherwise, of such proceeding on that ac-
count; and all recovery had, in manner aforesaid,
shall be conclusive upon the company, so far as to
render the Company's said joint stock or property
liable thereby, and no further; and the Company
shall immediately pay the amount of such recovery
out of their joint stock, but not otherwise. And in
case of any suit at law, the President shall sign his
appearance upon the writ, or his common bail there-
to; it being expressly understood and declared, that
all persons dealing with said Company, agree to
these terms and are bound thereby.

ART. 15. Dividends of the profits of the Company,
or so much of said profits as shall be deemed expedi-
ent and proper, shall be declared half yearly in the
first week in May and November, in each year; the
amount of said dividend shall, from time to time, be
determined by the Board of Directors, at a meeting
held for that purpose, and shall in no case exceed the
amount of the net profits actually acquired by the
Company, so that the capital stock of the said Com-
pany shall never be impaired by dividends; but the
Directors shall be at liberty to retain at least one per
cent upon the capital as a fund for future contingen-
cies.

ART. 16. If the said Directors shall at any time
whitely and knowingly, make or declare any dividend
which shall impair the said capital stock, all the Di-
rectors present at the making, or declaring, of said
dividend and consenting thereto, shall be liable in their
individual capacities to the Company, for the amount
or proportion of said capital stock, so divided by
the said Directors; and each Director who shall be pre-
sent at the making or declaring such dividend, shall
be deemed to have consented thereto, unless he shall
immediately enter in writing his dissent on the mi-
nutes of the proceedings of the board, and give pub-
lic notice to the Stockholders, that such dividend has
been declared.

ART. 17. These articles of agreement shall be pub-
lished in two newspapers in the Town of Alexandria,
for one month; and for the further information of all
persons who may transact business with, or in any
manner give credit to said Company, every bond,
bill, note, or other instrument or contract, by the
effect or terms of which the Company may be charg-
ed, or held liable for the payment of money, shall
specially declare, in such form as the Board of Direc-
tors shall prescribe, that payment shall be made out
of the joint funds of the Bank of Potomac according
to the present articles of association, and not other-
wise: A copy of the sixth article of this association
shall be inserted in the Bank Book of every person
depositing money, or other valuable property with
the Company for safe keeping, or a printed copy
shall be delivered to every such person, before any
such deposit shall be received from him. And it is
hereby expressly declared, that no engagement can
legally be made in the name of said Company, unless
it contain a limitation or restriction to the effect above
recited; and the Company hereby expressly disavow
all responsibility for any debt or engagement, which
may be made in their name, not containing a limita-
tion or restriction to the effect aforesaid.

ART. 18. The Company shall in no case be owners
of any ships or vessels, or directly or indirectly,
be concerned in trade, or the importation or exporta-
tion, purchase or sale of any goods, wares, or mer-
chandise whatever, (bills of exchange and bullion
only excepted) and except such ships, vessels, goods,
wares, or merchandise, as shall be truly pledged to
them by way of security for debts due, owing, or
growing due to the said Company, or purchased by
them to secure such debts due to the said Company.

ART. 19. If any vacancy shall at any time happen
among the Directors by death, resignation, or other-
wise, the residue of the Directors for the time being,
shall elect a Director to fill the vacancy.

ART. 20. The Company shall not purchase or hold
any lands, tenements, or other real estates, other
than what may be necessary for the convenient transac-
tion of its business, unless such lands, tenements,
and real estates, shall have been bona fide mortgaged
to the Company, by way of security, or conveyed
to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in
the course of dealings, or purchased to secure debts
contracted with or due to the said Company; and in
every instance in which the Company may become
owners or claimants of lands, tenements, or real es-
tates, the Board of Directors are empowered to sell
or dispose of the same in such manner as they may
deem beneficial for the Company.

ART. 21. Any number of Stockholders, not less
than forty, who together shall be proprietors of five
hundred shares, may, for any purpose relative to the
infraction, at any time, apply to the President and
Directors to call a general meeting of the Stockhold-
ers; and if by them refused, the said number of
Stockholders, proprietors of not less than the
number of shares aforesaid, shall have power to call
a general meeting of the Stockholders, giving at least
30 days notice in one or more of the public newspapers
of the town of Alexandria, specifying in such notice
the object or objects of such call.

ART. 22. Immediately on the dissolution of this as-
sociation, prompt and efficient measures shall be
taken by the Directors then existing, for closing all
the concerns of the Company, and for dividing the
capital and profits which may remain among the
Stockholders, in proportion to their respective inter-
ests.

In witness whereof—

Notice.—THE Commission-
ers above named will open the Subscription Books

at the Court House in the town of
on the 5th of September next, agree-
aforesaid articles of association.

The payments will be received either
or the notes of the Bank of the United
its various branches, or in the notes
the Banks, from New York to New
five.

July 30.

WILLIAM LOVELL
ARCHITECT
And Builder in general, from the C. Ma-
rington and George Town

PEGS leave to inform the citizens,
and a public in general, that he has
the north side of Prince St. er, above
Mr. Hooker's new building, will c
of his profession. Where he Dr
and moves Ephemeral of all manner

ALSO,

MEASURES & VAL-
all the different work connected with
ing art; and is ready to contract
ing and complete the same, from
cottage, which will be executed in a
terly and economical style.

He hopes his long experience and
ledge of business will merit the
generous public.

Twenty Five Dollars R

RAN AWAY from the subscriber
the County of Alexandria, district
a Mulatto man called NATT CO-
feet high, between 35 and 40 years
hair which he wears tied, a lock of
the front of his head, a little to the left
er by trade; he has several scars on his
wrists, a scar on his back occasioned by
and several marks from a whip; he is re-
of drink and gambling; he took with him
riety of clothes and some cooper's tools,
crested the Potomac at Georgetown a few
since, and will probably make for Baltimore,
he has been very anxious for some time past to
go to sea. I will give the above reward for
securing said fellow in any jail, so that I get
him again, or thirty dollars, with reasonable
charges if brought home. All masters of
vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, em-
ploying or carrying off said fellow at their peril.
C. F. Whiting.

July 11.

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
From New York and Philadelphia,
A NEW

Assortment of Books & Stationary,
among which are the following:

Motherby's Medical Dictionary, Lad-
dy's Museum, Dobson's Life of Petrarch, Dictio-
nary of Natural History, Furgason's Astronomy,
Tooke's Pantheon, Young's Latin Dictionary,
Medical Lexicon, St. Pierre's Studies of Nature,
Boccacci's Biographical Sketches, Decameron of
Boccacci, Hooke's Analysis, Simpson's Euclid, Win-
man's Egypt, quarto, octavo and pocket Bibles,
gilt and plain, Morocco Prayer Books, Ball's
Surgery, Edinburgh New Dispensatory, Bailey's
Johnson's, Walker's and Perry's Dictionaries, &c.
elegant assortment of

Paper Hangings,
a few choice Vases, Vase-Stands and Bowls,
a complete assortment of German Flutes and Pa-
galets, and a great variety of other articles which
will be advertised in a few days.

July 25.

ROBERT & JOHN GRAY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A large supply of Dr. Stoughton's
GENUINE BITTERS,

THE happy effects, and superior efficacy of
these bitters, can be testified by hundreds in A-
lexandria and its neighbourhood, during the pre-
sailing season. We believe that
every person, who then persevered in regularly
taking them, resisted the attacks of the fever.
They brace the constitution, create appetite, as-
sist digestion, and relieve the cholera in those, in
all complaints of the stomach and bowels they
have been proved to be eminently efficacious.
Hence, they resist malignant fevers, and are a
preventive to the ague. A course of these bit-
ters, begun now, may prove highly beneficial, as
they will gradually prepare the system to resist
the danger of a sickly summer.

There are many counterfeits. Purchasers will
please to observe, that the genuine Stoughton's
Bitters are sealed with the first letter of the Doc-
tor's surname, and full directions passed on each
bottle. Tavern keepers and liquor stores, will
find it to their advantage to use them, as from
superior strength alone they may be considered to
cost no more than the trash so often imposed upon
them. They are also sold by Rapine, Conrad
and Co. Capitol Hill, City of Washington; Ma-
March, George Town, and Mr. A. Bucky, Fre-
derickburg. Also just received,
ESSENCE OF SPRUCE.
Beer made with this article, is well known to
be the most wholesome and least expensive mixed
beverage for the summer season.

April 25.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. S. SNOWDEN.

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Vol. IV.]

Publ
On FRI
At 10 o'clock, will be

In hds. and bles. Fr
G'n in pipes and bl
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Figs in kegs and fr
Queen's Ware in c
HOUSEHOLD
&c.—
A Variety of

Cloths, Coatin
Duffin, Platin, Ka
Serges, Blatkins, b
Calmucos, Russi
Crimsons and Calico
Irish Linens, Silf
Ombags and Tick
Mullin and Mullin
Talia Mullins and
Bandanna Handker
Cobold Threads,
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August 7.

THE SU
Intending to leave
offers for sale, on the
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will be pleased to make

June 12.

Wanted
A servant Woman:
with Cooking, Washin
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July 16.

PUBLIC SA
By virtue of a de
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against Thomas W
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Public Auction, for
the 20 h of August
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hour,

A TRACT
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the Cameron Mills, w
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The residue of sa
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and Subban, adjacent
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